

dence of American officials on this point. At the moment the conference of France in the plans of the United States, and to which Germany is ready to agree, seems to be the only obstacle in the way of economic rehabilitation of both countries.

Confidence in this Government has thrown the full power of its influence back of a sound and desirable plan for putting Europe on its feet again was obtained from officials of this Government best qualified to speak on the subject.

**Plan Immediate Action.**  
Without revealing in detail the plans formulated by this country for aiding Germany and enabling her to satisfy more moderate claims of France to be agreed upon, immediate and important action is under consideration. To go into such details at this time, say executive officials, might interfere with progress of adjustment which at the moment appears to be working out successfully.

The aid and influence which the United States is ready to extend to both Germany and France is additional upon the acceptance of three points. The first is that the United States will sedulously adhere to its policy of avoiding entanglement in the political affairs of Europe. The second is that it will not recognize or cooperate in any way with the League of Nations. The third is that it will not admit the relevancy of foreign debts to this country in the negotiations over the reparations issue.

The attitude of the United States is that its position justifies it in at once asserting its independence of political considerations and its unwillingness to aid in the restoration of conditions throughout the world. The situation is admitted to have reached a point where this country can no longer hold itself aloof from European economic perplexities. According to the highest Government officials, its own interests and obligations to the world at large will not permit it to do so.

**Avant Harvey's Report.**

The return of Ambassador Harvey is due to an official summons from Secretary Hughes at the instance of the President. The Ambassador is expected to bring with him information greatly desired by the Government and resulting from his intimate knowledge of conditions in France and Germany. It will be his duty to make his report it is not likely that any official announcement as to the scope of the American plan will be made. It is quite probable the first announcement of it will be made at the reparations conference in Paris in January.

Before that time officials of this Government believe the French proposal will be sufficiently developed to indicate its sanction of the proposed loans to Germany, of which France will be the chief and immediate beneficiary. Whether the United States will make any suggestion as to the actual amount of the war fine of which Germany should be compelled to guarantee payment is not known. The reason to believe, however, that the American and British figures are not far apart.

It is regarded as scarcely conceivable by American officials that the French Government will refuse to accept the conditions upon which her own as well as Germany's necessities will be met. The information received by this Government establishes the divergence of both countries for immediate relief, which would be forthcoming on the acceptance of the American proposal. The benefits of these proposals cannot, in the judgment of officials of this Government, be overlooked at home or abroad.

Not the least important feature of the American plan contemplates a decided improvement in domestic economic conditions. It is admitted to be on the verge of complete demoralization. Before spring hunger and perhaps revolution will have plunged her into greater depths of misery. Reliable advisers are that Germany will have to buy in the world markets from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of wheat and other food supplies to meet the demands and prevent starvation.

**Market for U. S. Goods.**

With the money provided by the American bankers under a consortium sanctioned by this Government credits would be established in this country, which would be of tremendous help in removing the depression in agriculture as well as in industrial centers. The American farmer can sell his surplus stocks of grains, cereals and other provisions which Germany must have but will be less likely to follow leaders of economic and dangerous political ventures directed at the security of the Government itself. The fact is the step contemplated by the United States toward relieving the conditions in Europe is viewed as a major stroke of diplomacy and a wise political move.

It was learned to-day from authoritative sources that the President and Secretary Hughes, and members of the Cabinet believe that the German markets open to American products much of the irritation responsible for the recent wave of radicalism in this country would disappear. The political view is that if the American farmer can sell his surplus stocks of grains, cereals and other provisions which Germany must have but will be less likely to follow leaders of economic and dangerous political ventures directed at the security of the Government itself. The fact is the step contemplated by the United States toward relieving the conditions in Europe is viewed as a major stroke of diplomacy and a wise political move.

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**U. S. Influenced Parleys.**  
While the United States did not directly participate in these conferences, because of its determination to resist embroilments in international political disputes, its influence has always been a determining factor. On more than one occasion the complete breakdown of such parleys has been prevented by the moral influence exercised by this country. In formulating the permanent plan, now under consideration, officials of this Government believed the time had arrived for impressing both Germany and France with the necessity of reaching a permanent agreement. If the goodwill and friendship of this country were to be retained.

**Fuller Faces Jury Again.**  
Broker Who Failed for \$5,000,000 Has to Stay in Tomb.  
After a night in the Tombs, where Judge Robert S. Johnson, of General Sessions, has committed him for the duration of his trial, Edward M. Fuller, formerly of E. M. Fuller & Co., stock brokers who failed for \$5,000,000, heard the story of his career told to a jury yesterday. Fuller looked somewhat pale from the inconvenience of prison.

This is the second time Fuller has faced trial on the charge of bucking a jury having disagreed in a trial of last month. The indictment is one of twelve against him alleging grand larceny, or larceny of a customer.

**FOUND ANYTHING?**  
If so, see if it is advertised in the East and Found columns to-day's New York Herald.

## Germany Now Expects an American Santa Claus

**B**ERLIN, Dec. 15. (Associated Press).—New York and London dispatches announcing the possibility of a loan of \$1,500,000,000 to Germany were featured by big headlines in this evening's papers, which found eager purchasers. Much credence was given the reports, but occasionally there was to be found the pessimist who declared they were fabrications put forth to stimulate the sluggish Christmas shopping. But Berlin generally adopted the belief that an American Santa Claus was coming to Europe.

It is assumed that the French Ambassador will be requested to place before the Polish Ministry an outline of the American plan and to obtain from it a reflection of its probable attitude when the full proposal is formally presented to the reparations conference to be held at Paris January 2.

**Do Not Fear Ruhr Move at Once.**

Although this Government has received no official information regarding the alleged determination of the French Government to invade the Ruhr to enforce payment of her reparations claims, the opinion is expressed by American officials that no steps toward such an invasion will be taken until after the Paris conference. Attention was called by a high American official to-day to the fact that M. Poincare had carefully refrained at the inconclusive London conference from serving notice on Great Britain of the immediate purpose of France to seize the Ruhr region.

Some officials of the French Government and one or two of the leading Paris newspapers have declared that French armies would be dispatched immediately into the Ruhr unless Germany complied with existing reparations requirements, which German officials say it is not possible to fulfill. M. Poincare left London, after failing to win the British support for the Ruhr project. It was not quite clear just what he intended to recommend.

The temper of the French officials and newspapers since the present activities of the American Government became known has been much more moderate than that reflected during the London event, and it is believed that the French plan will be preserved so far as French military plans are concerned. This, in fact, will also be the policy of our Government, which, it is announced, will not make any move to withdraw the 12,000 American forces remaining on the Rhine.

President Harding and his advisers devoted much time to-day to discussing the scheme to arrange the proposed loan to Germany. Official announcement was made at the White House that the Cabinet studied and approved the plan for financing that demoralized country, which the President and Secretary Hughes discussed with J. P. Morgan, the head of the New York banking group, a day or two ago.

**Harding Consults Root.**

The President also conferred with former Senator Elihu Root for half an hour. The only information obtainable regarding the conference was that the President desired to avail himself of the diplomatic skill and experience of Mr. Root. The latter declined to comment on his visit. His call naturally encouraged speculation as to the probable part which Mr. Root may be called on to play in working out the details of the arrangements between the American bankers and Germany. It was said to-night that Mr. Root might be requested to act as the adviser of this Government in this transaction.

While the Government plans naturally attracted great attention at the Capitol, leaders of the two houses expressed ignorance of them. Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he had not been consulted by the President or Secretary Hughes regarding the project. He therefore declined to comment on the matter until it reached a more definite stage. Referring to the report that the President may appoint an official representative on the Reparations Commission, Senator Lodge said that the consent of the Senate would be necessary.

**Hitchcock Wants Indemnity Cut.**

Senator Hitchcock, ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, made this comment on the reparations plans of the Government:

"It is utterly impossible for Germany to get on her feet unless France modifies her demands. No set of bankers is going to advance money to a Government which is practically in the hands of a receiver. France now has Germany by the throat. Chaos and ruin must inevitably follow in Germany unless France changes her policy. Under present conditions France is playing a losing game, as the time is far distant when she will be unable to collect any indemnities. If an American commissioner is appointed to sit in the Reparations Commission with the understanding that he will use his influence to induce France to modify her demands then I would be in favor of his appointment."

Senator McNary, a Republican leader of the far left, made this comment on the plan:

"If this nation can get the right sort of a guaranty I am in favor of making a large loan to Germany outright. I think everybody is anxious to see that nation restored and rehabilitated. It is a matter of concern for the leading nations of the world."

**SHOPPERS HALT TOWER WORK.**

The work of laying the foundation for the new traffic tower at Fifth avenue and Equitable street was so greatly interfered with by the stream of Christmas shoppers yesterday that after consultation with Fourteenth street merchants it was decided to transfer as much of this preliminary work as possible to crossways where holiday crowds will not interfere to such an extent.

**POET PRIEST'S ANNIVERSARY.**

The Right Rev. Mr. William Livingston, known as "the poet priest," who since 1899 has been rector of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, East Thirty-seventh street, will celebrate his thirty-fifth year in the priesthood to-morrow.

## BERLIN DELIGHTED AT PROPOSED LOAN

At First Refused to Believe Credit of \$1,500,000,000 Was Discussed.

**Called Morgan Plan.**

German officials rubbed their eyes and frankly refused to believe when The New York Herald correspondent this morning informed them of the proposal for a \$1,500,000,000 international credit for Germany, being considered in Washington. Although the week has been one of the highest optimism with regard to American participation in some way in the reparations crisis, such a proposed loan is regarded as little less than miraculous.

The news had not reached the Ministry of Finance when the correspondent called to see the Minister, Andreas Hermes. "There must be some mistake," said an official in his office when the amount was mentioned. Dr. Hermes admitted complete surprise, and declined to comment until further details were known.

**Exceeded Expectations.**

The Foreign Office was equally informed and declared that the proposal exceeded all expectations of American aid.

The Reichstag was closing its session when the correspondent informed several men prominent in parliamentary circles of America's offer. In a few minutes the lobbies were humming with the most excited discussion and hopeful plans. Just before the close of the session the Communist Deputy Froehlich had broadcast gloom in declaring that he had information that America had no intention of participating in any way and that the situation was hopeless after the London conference.

"It is certain the plan is that of J. P. Morgan," declared one of the chief Government financial experts, "and it is even better than hoped for. I am sure that Germany will put nothing in the way of carrying it out. The opposition of the industrialists to guaranteeing the loan can be overcome. It probably will disappear and mean an accord if a loan is at hand. The French will agree on their part as well. Even the 'Tiger' is tamed down, and in spite of Tardieu's blustering it is likely to be more conciliatory if he succeeds Poincare."

The general opinion is expressed that the loan not only would open the way for the salvation of Germany, but would relieve a situation more distasteful than debt—French pressure in the Rhineland.

**Dollar Drops Sharply.**

The first accounts of the proposal appeared in the latest afternoon papers and the dollar was the sole topic of conversation in public places. It threw into consternation those who are living in Germany because of the cheap exchange rate. Even though the news was not known before the quotation of ten days ago, closing just above the 7,000 level. It had been predicted confidently that America would take a hand, but it had not been dreamed that she would act so promptly and financially.

Meanwhile the Chancellor has been carrying on a campaign to line up all elements, with the view of renewing the loan proposals. To-day he was cluttered with bankers, yesterday with industrialists. Soon he hopes to meet the agrarians.

The industrialists, with a heavy balance of actual money, are believed to have been won over, with the possible exception of Hugo Stinnes, whose paper stated that the industrialists would not guarantee national loans.

Dr. Sorge, head of the Krupp organization in Berlin, speaking before the Association of German Industrialists, declared, however, that there exists a friendly community between industry and the Government, which is a crime against the fatherland.

**Chancellor Guards Power.**

It is not likely, however, that the industrialists will be permitted to make their own reparations proposals, since Chancellor Cuno is jealously guarding the power of the Government over any factions no matter how powerful they are.

Carl Bergmann, financial expert and under Secretary of the Treasury, returned from London to-day and submitted a report to the Cabinet, which is engaged in perfecting the reparations proposals which are to be submitted to the conference of the Premiers in Paris January 2. To-morrow Hermes and Bergmann will confer with German bankers to discuss the mobilizing of loans and the financial interests in connection with the proposed loan and the reparations obligations.

Optimism exists over Bonar Law's communication saying that the terms are not satisfactory under present conditions. Many declare that America's offer changes all the conditions so that modified proposals or even the original ones made in London may be acceptable.

**Telegrams Urging Secretary of State Hughes and the American Ambassador to Turkey to Intervene to prevent the expulsion of the head of the Greek Church in America, who had been in correspondence with the head of the Orthodox religion.**

Mr. Germanos repudiated the Turkish contention that the Greek Patriarch had unduly mixed politics with religion. He declared, had asked the Allies to prevent the deportations and save thousands of orphans who had been placed in Turkish orphanages and, and the Allies had helped to prevent these things.

"That is the way we mixed in politics, but we believe it was justifiable," Mr. Germanos added.

## TURKS WANT MOSUL FOR JOINING LEAGUE

Britain May Agree to Give Back Mandate in Return for Oil Rights.

**Offer Loan to Angola.**

American Interests Appear to Be Losing Their Fight for Fields.

**Irak Puts in Her Claim.**

Continued from First Page.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 15.—Frequent conversations here between the British and Turks over the Mosul oil fields have reached a point where arrangements are on the verge of being effected, to the disadvantage of American interests in Turkey. Only prompt and effective action by the American delegation can avert these arrangements.

These conversations, incidentally, appear as the key to the Turks' sudden conversion to acceptance of membership in the League of Nations, which is part of the Mosul bargain. It should be emphasized, however, according to information The New York Herald correspondent has obtained, that the bargain is not yet exactly concluded, because the Turks are uncertain as to the exact American position.

Mosul, not Christian minorities, is the real stake in the Lausanne conference. The evidence here is overwhelming on this point. The arrangement that is on the verge of conclusion is as follows:

First—Great Britain agrees to give back Mosul, as well as neighboring vilayets in the Mesopotamian mandate, to the Turks, this to be ratified by the League of Nations, which the British promise can be brought about.

Second—The Turks agree to recognize the rights of the Turkish Petroleum Company, but in return are to be given 25 per cent interest in the oil, which would require a new division as distinguished from that arranged in London.

Third—A British loan is to be made to the Turks, between \$250,000,000 and \$500,000,000.

Mosul, about which the whole conference has pivoted, is the key to the settlement of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus will fall as a result. The American declaration for an open door to all disarmed the British simply because it reassured the American intention to attack the validity of the Mesopotamian mandate. Consequently the British have seen less trouble for themselves if Mosul is returned to the Turks, and if the Turks in return agree to recognize the Turkish Petroleum Company as a Turkish concern.

Other concessions like that negotiated by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U. S. A., retired, in 1910 for a strip of land bordering the railway through Mesopotamia.

American interests seem to be losing their fight, according to what can be learned of the Turks, simply because, they assert, the American delegation has dealt in generalities and not come out before the quotation of ten days ago, closing just above the 7,000 level. It had been predicted confidently that America would take a hand, but it had not been dreamed that she would act so promptly and financially.

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## Baby Grand Sings Best of the 1,500 Canaries

**CHICAGO, Dec. 15.**—Baby Grand, a three-year-old canary owned by Frank Zager of Chicago, was judged the best of 1,500 Galli-Curcis, Mary Gardens and Murators of canaries at the annual show of the International Roller Breeder Association here to-day.

Duke of Wellington, champion songster of all England and regarded as the world's premier warbler, annexed second prize. It was the Duke's first defeat. Lord Birkenhead, another English entry, finished third. Arona, hailing from Winnipeg, was fourth.

**CHAMBER SUPPORTS POINCARÉ POLICIES**

Continued from First Page.

ties with the Lloyd George Government evoked loud applause from all sides of the Chamber. The French Premier insisted that the London negotiations had not really been ruptured, but merely were to be resumed on January 2 in Paris, that the full conference in Brussels might deliberate before January 15, when the moratorium expired, "or rather refused," to Germany expires, inasmuch as the Reparations Commission virtually has refused to accept any settlement which would involve neither payments in cash nor in kind. The Premier said he did not intend to give the details of the London conversations, but asserted he had not changed his policy as outlined in previous declarations.

**His Policy Unchanged.**  
"On no point have I had to modify the attitude I have taken before you," M. Poincare declared, indicating definitely he had not abandoned his intention of taking isolated action if Germany's default should be proclaimed by the reparations commission or be evident in her refusal to meet forthcoming reparations payments.

M. Poincare prioritized the present German position as equivalent to saying, "Well, we'll pay nothing. We demand the convocation of a conference of international bankers who will examine the methods of salvage, and will commence putting them into operation, for the rest of Europe as well as for us."

"Thus," M. Poincare continued, "Germany's first conditions are the reduction of Germany's debt as well as the revision of the schedule of payments fixed in 1921, which is the favorite thesis of numerous bankers throughout the world. But France's situation is particularly difficult. She will have to advance 100,000,000 francs before the end of this year for Germany's account, and will have received virtually nothing. It is materially impossible for her to support the work of reparation any longer unless she receives effective payments from Germany."

**Cites War Debts.**

Calling attention to the fact that France incurred debts to the Allies during the war amounting to nearly 13,000,000,000 marks gold to the United States and 10,000,000,000 marks gold to England, while France's claim upon other nations in market gold was only about \$600,000,000, M. Poincare showed that the credit of the United States against all the allied nations might be considered to-day as more than 41,000,000,000 marks gold.

"But," he insisted, "there is no comparison to be made between these debts of war and the Allies' claims on Germany. War debts were contracted between certain allies in order to achieve the common victory."

At this moment applause encouraged M. Poincare to declare what he considered a new policy: to consider the Allies interdependent for one another's war expenditures, the Premier asserting: "These debts were contracted for the purchase of arms and material, munitions and foodstuffs for combat and fraternal armies. They were, properly speaking, contracted in behalf of a common victory. When they were contracted the Allies were somewhat hurried, but they hoped the day would arrive when these debts would be charged against Germany as the vanquished enemy."

The French Premier then recited the well known history of how the Allies abandoned their claim for the expenses of the war and demanded only reparations. He said that the Allies considered to have priority over all war charges.

"But these costs of war," M. Poincare demanded, "which should come out of Germany's pockets, are they to be satisfied by the Allies even before Germany has made reparations? If the friends of to-day are to be treated even more severely than the enemies of yesterday it would be the most intolerable of injustices."

**Ready to Pay Out C Bonds.**

The Premier then repeated his assertion concerning the debt to America. "We have no intention of contesting our debt. We recognize it, but cannot meet it until we have received what Germany owes us. Since June I have been endeavoring to that end."

Recalling the broadcasting of the Balfour note early in July, M. Poincare declared, "Inasmuch as until now the United States has not consented to accept the settlement, we have been obliged to adjourn discussion of the problem. But this time real progress has been realized. We have studied the possibility of a separate settlement of European debts. The discussion is open. I have no despair of bringing it to success."

But while considering the reduction of Germany's debt by England's acceptance of the Balfour note, the Premier insisted that this should not diminish France's claim upon Germany, declaring: "After all our mutilation we cannot diminish our rights unless we accept an increase of percentage of priority." And he expressed the belief that both interior and exterior loans would be necessary to force reforms in Germany's financial system.

For without these reforms, without efficient control, stabilization of the mark would be an illusory operation, more dangerous than useful, and one which is not desirably to be attempted, the crisis that is menacing Germany."

Declaring that close study had been given Germany's demand for a moratorium, M. Poincare contended that a moratorium had existed ever since last January, when she last obeyed the instructions laid down in the London schedule of payments. Of 730,000,000 marks gold in cash and 415,000,000 had been paid; while of 1,450,000,000 marks gold in payments in kind, as well as 220,000,000 for expenses of the armies of occupation, Germany was still in default many hundreds of millions.

This, declared M. Poincare, although admitting the British text might vary, constituted a virtual moratorium for Germany, and under Article 248 of the Treaty of Versailles conferred upon the Allies the right of seizure, if Germany did not meet obligations, "of all the wealth and income of the German empire, and intend to abide by the French text."

## REDD SAY NEIGHBORS SPLIT CONFERENCE

Failure of Move to Reduce Armies Held Excuse to Keep Large Forces.

**Denounces Poland's Plea for Moral Disarmament and Charges Deceit.**

**REJECTS PLAN FOR DELAY**

Continued from First Page.

By FRANCIS M'CALLAGH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MOSCOW, Dec. 15.—Leading non-Bolshevik authorities believe that the breaking up of the disarmament conference of Russia and the border States is a sad thing for Russia. But the general impression is that, whether the Russians meant the conference as propaganda or not, its breach constitutes an excuse for Russia maintaining a large army.

A well informed authority said: "The rupture could not have occurred at a worse time, with Europe apparently mad over the German reparations question and the Turkish mud-die. Russia now has a good excuse for increasing her army in Europe, which has been materially reinforced by the Japanese withdrawal."

Soldiers are drilling with the enthusiasm of Kitchener's army of 1915 and are well disciplined. Trotsky, presiding at the commemoration of the War Academy over an enthusiastic gathering, spoke contemptuously of Poland's talk about moral disarmament. He told the Red army instructors: "Your committee is turning out the best military specialists."

The final meeting of the disarmament conference was looking like a border representatives looking like lambs being led to slaughter. Though Litvinoff tried to boss the lambs, a diplomat told The New York Herald correspondent that it was the most unfortunate conference in his five years of experience with conferences. The border States apparently desired Russia to reduce her army 50 per cent. Litvinoff wanted to reduce Russia 5 per cent reduction, because Russia has munitions works and military supplies which they lack. The border States were willing to sign arbitration and non-aggression pacts on condition that three months later a military commission be summoned to work out a reduction scheme.

**Poland Evokes Outburst.**

One authority said that all the army figures which the border States presented were wrong except those of the Finnish representatives. Litvinoff suggested a plenary session of the conference, but the Poles refused, saying that the Russians wanted a plenary session for propaganda purposes. Litvinoff replied: "Yes, if by propaganda you mean informing the great masses of your countrymen and mine, which we have for combat and powerful weapon and will continue to employ it."

Litvinoff's final declaration to the conference is admitted even by his enemies to have been masterly. He said: "To employ foggy, misleading phrases about moral disarmament not only means nothing, but provides dangerous illusions among the peoples. Reduction in armies is the acid test. You refuse it."

Even on the moral disarmament question Poland has not accepted the Russian proposition involving arbitration of the vital question and the liquidation of irregulars and of bandit and terrorist organizations. Poland misinformed us about the strength of her army so that her reduction was 4 instead of 25 per cent. Army reduction is worse for Russia than for the border States, owing to the extensive Russian frontiers.

"You say we have more munitions works. Behind your France, whose munitions works are incomparably superior to ours. We refuse your proposition of a three months delay, which is a badly masked attempt to cover the rupture of this conference."

**Denies Aggressive Designs.**

Litvinoff told correspondents that border State representatives evidently were being led throughout the conference by instructions from their Governments. "Logic was lost on them," he said, "for they always answered: 'Such are our Government's instructions.' Four delegations acted as one, put the same proposals and made common declarations, apparently bound by an agreement reached by them at some previous conference at Reval or elsewhere, or else they were acting under orders of the bigger States, which they are dependent and these bigger States would be annoyed if the conference were successful, since it would lead to the disarmament of Europe, especially as America's action is for disarmament and would back us."

"No man can accuse Russia of aggressive designs when he figures that with her continental boundary she offered to reduce her army to 200,000 men, and she is still not aggressive though the conference failed. Our offer to disarm should reassure the peoples of the border States about the Red army's policy."

"The question is not to be decided by governments and diplomatic delegates but by the peoples themselves, and the people will force the governments to abolish big armaments, which are a curse. The Moscow conference will then be regarded as a model, showing a practical solution of the question. Therefore we do not regard it as a failure. In 1919 the Red army of 5,000,000 was reduced after the Wrangel expedition had been reduced to 800,000, and we offered to reduce further despite the menacing situation for us in the East, where Japan may return."

**ROBBERS...**

**ORGANIZE VIGILANCE FORCE.**


Volunteer Police to Protect Homes From Night Marauders.

Because of a series of recent story robberies which have been committed here the past two weeks and the need for better police protection a vigilance committee has been organized in Crestwood on the Harlem and volunteer policemen will patrol the streets at night.

# TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET

## PEARLS JEWELRY SILVERWARE



### McCutcheon's

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

## Lovely Blouses for Christmas Gifts

At "The Linen Store" every blouse, from the plainer tailored models to the most frilly creations, is characterized by charm of design, excellence of material and cut, and nicety of finish. These unusually lovely Blouses make Gifts that discriminating women receive with pleasure and wear with pride.

Hand-made Blouses of fine French Batiste, in a variety of charming styles, \$5.00 to \$21.00.

Hand-made Blouses of Dimity, daintily hemstitched and embroidered, \$3.00 and \$4.50.

Sports Blouses of Madras and Dimity, in smart styles, \$2.75 and up.

Blouses of Tub Silk and Crepe-de-Chine, for formal and dress wear. \$7.50 to \$16.50.

Suit Blouses of darker hue and more